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UNSTARRED QUESTION.

Superannuated and untrained graduate teachers employed in secondary schools.

2 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of superannuated teachers and the number of untrained graduate teachers employed in secondary schools in the State during the school-year 1951-52?

A.—The particulars are not readily available.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 1952—cont.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Questions over. Now the discussion on the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952, will be continued. In this connexion, I have to inform the House that many members wish to speak on this Bill. Unless I limit the time to ten minutes for each member, it is not possible to give them opportunities to speak. Therefore, I allow ten minutes for each member and 20 minutes for the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition.

“ Now, Mr. E. H. Parameswaran will speak.”

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p.m.

* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion of the Hon. the Finance Minister, that the Appropriation Bill be passed. Sir, we are very glad that without any great difficulty, the Budget Demands have been voted by the Legislative Assembly. I wish to make a few remarks about one or two points. The greatest work of the present Government is the decontrol of foodgrains. This measure has been received with the greatest acclamation by all classes of people. I feel that it is now the duty of the Government officers and Members of the Legislature and the general public to see that this measure is made a great success. It is also the duty of the Members of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly to popularize the implications of this measure to the general public.

“ Now, with regard to Malabar and the Nilgiris, two deficit districts, I repeat the request I made on the last occasion, namely, that the fair price shops in these two deficit districts should be continued throughout the year. Even from some other places also, we hear all sorts of complaints about the rise in the price of paddy. Yesterday I handed over to the Hon. the Food Minister representations from some of the public bodies and the Taluk Congress Committee of Ambasamudram that, in view of the rise in the price of paddy to Rs. 55 in the last few days, fair price shops should be instructed to give six ounces of rice. He has promised that he would do his best in the matter and issue necessary instructions

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to the Collector of the district. We want to make this decontrol a success and we want to see that there is no unnecessary suffering on the part of the poor people.

“ With regard to Malabar, a suggestion was made by my friend, Mr. Govinda Menon, about the producer-cum-consumer societies. We understand that many of these societies have made enormous profits in the past and that they have got surplus funds to their credit. I understand from reliable sources that some of these societies have passed resolutions that they may be permitted to utilize part of these funds for providing equipment and other things to rural elementary schools or to health centres. I also understand that the Collector of Malabar has turned down this proposal of the producer-cum-consumer societies on some technical grounds. I would request the Government to explore the possibility of allowing these producer-cum-consumer societies to utilize the surplus funds at their disposal for providing equipment to rural health centres. There are so many health centres in Malabar which are in a very bad condition and require equipment. It will be a great boon to the people if these producer-cum-consumer societies are allowed to divert their funds for this purpose.

“ Now, with regard to Education Budget, my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnamurti, has also made his remarks about the disappointment among teachers. Sir, I wish to make a suggestion with regard to the Education Budget. We were hoping that the Government would do something with regard to the medical inspection of children in secondary schools. This is a very important matter. Even in Article 47 of the Indian Constitution there is a reference to it. According to the Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution, the State Government is expected to do everything possible for the improvement of public health. I hope that the Government would make this year some kind of token provision at least in the Budget for the medical inspection of school children. Twenty years ago we had some kind of provision in secondary schools for medical inspection of pupils. The management was contributing six annas per pupil and the Government and the parent were contributing six annas each per pupil. With that small amount medical inspection was carried on for two or three years. But for reasons not known to us, this system of medical inspection was suddenly stopped, and all these years we are having no medical inspection in 99 per cent of the secondary schools. Last year all the secondary schools in this State were circularized by the Ministry of Health of the Central Government asking for statistics with regard to the number of children suffering from eye defect, tonsils, defective teeth, etc., and again in the beginning of this year we have received a circular calling for information regarding the number of pupils suffering from these diseases. Probably the Ministry of Health in the Central Government is not aware that in the Madras State there is no medical inspection of pupils in secondary schools. I would therefore request Government to consider it even at this stage and, if possible, make some kind of provision in the Budget for medical inspection of

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pupils. After all, it would not cost much. There are about 1,000 secondary schools in our State. If the Government can contribute eight annas per pupil it would cost them Rs. 250 per school and two or three lakhs on the whole for the State. If this is done, it would be a reform in the right direction. I would, therefore, request Government and particularly the Hon. the Education Minister to consider whether this matter cannot be considered even this year itself.

"Sir, when I returned from Madras to my place after the last meeting, that is, after the general discussion of the Budget, the teachers there expressed their very greatest disappointment, for this Government have done nothing for the amelioration of the condition of the teachers. Probably the Government have not been able to realize the gravity of the situation. I want to bring to the notice of the Government that a sense of very great frustration has crept into the ranks of the teaching profession. Sir, this is certainly a danger to the country as a whole. I would repeat what I said on the last occasion that a discontented teacher is a menace to society at large. Therefore the Government should realize now that the teacher also should be given a living wage. We have to realize that all talk of educational progress and universal education will remain a dream if the teacher is not given a living wage. It is high time that the Government did something to give the teacher his proper status in society.

"Sir, I wish to make a few remarks about the new loan that has been floated by the Government. We are very glad to note that the Government have come forward with the proposal to float a new loan to the tune of five crores, which, according to all canons of public finance, is a very good one. Now, this loan has been floated with the idea of financing electricity and irrigation projects. I feel sure that the business community and the investing public will welcome the proposal for this new loan. I would only suggest to the Government that this proposal and the terms of the loan should be given the widest publicity in the villages. For, very often, it is only the big businessmen and the big landlords who come forward with investments. We should give an opportunity to the villagers, we should give an opportunity to the middle classes to invest in this loan so that they may feel that the Government is theirs, that they also form part of the Government and therefore it is their duty to contribute their mite to the loan. With these words, I have very great pleasure in supporting the motion of the Hon. Finance Minister."

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, as has been pointed out by various speakers on the floor of the House, I do not know whether any useful purpose will be served by examining in detail this Appropriation Bill. Some hon. Members have remarked that our performance in this House is of the nature of a post-mortem examination. I think it is a misnomer to call it a post-mortem examination; for, 'post-mortem' means 'after death', and post-mortem examination means 'after death examination'. Unfortunately for us, this Appropriation Bill is not dead;

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it is alive. Therefore we cannot speak of a post-mortem examination in respect of this Appropriation Bill. It may be called 'pre-mortem examination'. It is that we are called upon to do to-day.

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p.m.

" Sir, the discussion on the Budget has been a long and very tedious one but, I wonder, to what extent the proposals made by the different sections of the House, both here and in the Assembly, are going to be implemented or even considered. It appears to me to be something like this. I say it with no disrespect to the Treasury Bench. Sir, I remember reading in my school days a story about the siege of Bharatpur. The besiegers hurled cannon balls against the mud walls of Bharatpur making no impression whatsoever upon that impregnable fort. It seems to me that in the Assembly all the stalwarts in the Communist Party, in the Praja Party and the Socialist Party combined have not been able to shake this 'fortress' and I wonder to what extent, we, the smaller fry in this House, will be able to persuade the Government to carry out at least some of the suggestions that have been made. We have heard again and again from the Hon. Ministers the homily that we should co-operate with the Government. Unfortunately, what this really means is that we should practically adopt all their measures while they are not trying to carry out even the slightest suggestion emanating, even from their own friends, much less from the Opposition ranks.

" Sir, I wish to say a few words about the department of this Government in which I am very intensely interested, that is, the Labour department. I hope our Ministers will not be carried away by the impression that simply because I am sitting here in the Opposition Bench, I am making any criticism merely for the sake of criticising. I have long been connected, as most hon. Members know, over a period of thirty years with the labour movement from its very inception and, therefore, you may credit me with that much of responsibility which a labour man—I do not wish to call myself a labour leader—must really possess. Sir, according to the Budget, I find that about Rs. 18 lakhs have been provided for carrying on the duties of the Labour department, divided into two subdivisions, one dealing with the Labour Commissioner's office and his staff not only here but also in the mufassal, and the other dealing with factory labour, viz., the Factory Inspectors. An hon. Friend here suggested that these Labour Officers are either supernumeraries or create a great deal of misunderstanding between employers on the one hand and the workers on the other. I wish to make a few remarks on this matter which may be of interest not only to hon. Members here but also to other people interested in the welfare of labour. In the first place, Sir, I wish to say that the prevailing atmosphere is not one of friendliness and co-operation between the managements on the one hand and labour on the other. I say this advisedly, not because I have been fighting for labour, but because I know that so long as the conditions at present prevailing in a country like India continue to exist, it is not possible to bring about anything like real co-operation. Again

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and again it has been the unfortunate lot of labour to strive against overwhelming odds. Let me give an instance. It is only about a few months ago that the Labour Tribunal at Coimbatore passed an award calling upon the millowners of that district—the multi-millionaire section of the people—to carry out certain things. Unfortunately the employers refused to do so and they applied for stay of execution which was refused. Even to-day they have not carried out the Award of a Labour Tribunal appointed by the Government. I can go on multiplying instances. In spite of the letters of warning issued by the District Labour Officer, the Award has not been implemented. Even supposing a prosecution is launched against the employer, it is very difficult for labour to get justice done. I know in many cases what a long and tedious process these prosecutions are. The Law's delay is proverbial. 'Long delay maketh the heart sick' as they say. After all what is the punishment awarded by the Magistrates to recalcitrant employers? It is only a few hundreds of rupees—a mere flea bite while they have been making lakhs and lakhs of rupees. A company which has invested Rs. 2½ lakhs has, I know, within the last one year or more doubled its capital by way of profits. I can give innumerable instances but I do not want to tire the House by repeating what is well-known to labour leaders and to the rank and file of labour in our State. Therefore, it seems to me that unless the Government come forward with a greater show of sympathy or a greater sense of reality towards labour, these tribunals and the multitude of Labour Officers and Factory Inspectors will not be able to move our employers one inch from the position which they have taken, viz., the more profit they make the better for themselves. If this is going to be the prevailing principle of relationship between capital and labour, could we expect anything like harmonious co-operation between the two? Such co-operation has not been forthcoming. Industrial peace does not prevail even in England after years of hard work and after years of a Labour Cabinet having been in office. Not only does industrial peace not prevail in England but there has been a tremendous strike in the mill industry. I want to give a warning to this Government that, unless some more radical measures are taken, it will not be possible to bring about anything like harmony. It may be that strikes are avoided. It means that our labour is more cautious but it does not mean that it is satisfied with the existing conditions and it will never be satisfied if things go on as they have been going.

" Sir, I do not want to elaborate any further on this subject, but I have got one other remark to make, namely, about the Police. The Police department is the pet child of the Government. In fact, our Government is based upon police protection. I can only say, Sir, that so long as this is the case, they will not have the confidence of the people of our country. I remember, Sir, that when I was going to Calcutta about a few months ago to attend a conference convened by the Government of India—I did not go to preside over a labour conference—I was followed by a member of the Intelligence department. Of course, I could easily identify this

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gentleman. What is the use of having an Intelligence department and spending Rs. 18 lakhs on it according to the Budget, if I could easily identify this officer? This Criminal Intelligence department is a mere waste and it is a slur on the people of this country. It seems to me that the sooner we either scrap this Intelligence department or make it a more civilized agency, the better it will be for the good name of the Government of this country.

"Then, Sir, another thing to which attention has been drawn is the top-heavy expenditure of the administration. What is that due to? It is due to the fact that we are the inheritors of British Imperialism in this country. British Imperialism never trusted the people; they therefore wanted an army of officials—a bureaucratic system. We do not trust the people. We do not take the people into our confidence and, therefore, we also require this multitude of officers and supervisors in order to carry on this Government. So long as this state of affairs prevails, Sir, we will not only have the Board of Revenue but many other Boards functioning and demanding large sums of money which we will have to take from the pockets of the people of this country."

5 p.m. * SRI T. M. DAIVASIKAMANI ACHARIAR:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, having missed my chance during the Budget debate, I thank you, for giving me this opportunity to say something about the Appropriation Bill which is now before this House. Sir, before proceeding to speak on the Appropriation Bill, I want to remind you, that, as the third old man in this Council, I am entitled to some indulgence on your part.

"Our Budget, Sir, had already been thoroughly discussed and passed by the other House after a pitched battle of 90 hours, in which our young Finance Minister came out with flying colours. Let me take this opportunity of congratulating him specially.

"Sir, in my opinion, and I am sure many hon. Members here share it, fuller scope and greater opportunity should be given to the Members of this House to participate on such an important occasion as the Budget Session, and if the allotted time schedule is not found adequate, it must be increased by a couple of days, so that every member, if possible, may have the satisfaction of having his say on the subject.

"I also take this opportunity of conveying the gratitude of this State to the Hon. the Chief Minister for emerging from his retirement to save the people from the evils of political extremism. With his assumption of power, the tone of public confidence, and the tone of administration have all undergone a visible change and the people of this State generally feel that they are, after all, safe in his hands. And the recent vote of confidence in the Legislature is proof positive of the estimation in which he is held by the people's representatives.

"The team of Ministers that the Hon. the Chief Minister leads is an equally admirable one, for, at no time were a more capable set of Ministers assembled together to guide the destinies

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of this State. The present Cabinet is, indeed, a harmonious combination of wisdom, experience, youth, zeal and earnestness of purpose.

“ Coming to the Bill before the House, Sir, the nomenclature itself is, in a way, very suggestive in that this House must thoroughly consider the appropriateness or otherwise of the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund. Having put in 40 years of service in all branches of the Public Works Department, I may be permitted, Sir, to begin with the Public Works Department. Broadly speaking, this department can be divided into the following groups: Buildings, Roads, Bridges and Irrigation. During 1952-53, according to the Budget estimates, we are to spend about Rs. 2.25 crores on public buildings, and on irrigation about Rs. 10 crores, all told. Comparatively speaking, a very huge sum has been provided for highways and bridges. The roads are there, and it appears to me that there is no great urgency for spending so much on bridges and highways for use in the immediate future. I, therefore, feel that there must be some judicious curtailment of expenditure under these two major items. By going thorough the different items of work, it is calculated that a sum of Rs. 24 lakhs on buildings and Rs. 81 lakhs on roads could be judiciously saved.

“ Sir, it is most surprising that such a huge spending department like the Public Works Department is to be manned by a single Minister whose claim to any special or technical knowledge may not be considerable. I think that it is high time that Irrigation be separated from the P.W.D. As regards irrigation works, I think a saving of about Rs. 190 lakhs can be effected.

“ In addition to this, Sir, I think the Minister concerned should be assisted by a High-power Technical Board to advise him. The department, I mean the P.W.D., Sir, is also a top-heavy one in having too many Chief Engineers and Deputy Chiefs. Some Hon'ble Members proposed a Retrenchment Committee, but Sir, I urge the appointment of a Scrutiny Committee for this department and all new schemes may be deferred, pending investigation by this Committee.

“ Speaking about the Public Works Department, I quote the words of the former Chief Minister, Sri Omandur Ramaswami Reddiar. In his speech some three months ago, he said that the Public Works Department was really a public waste department. He had given instances of how an estimate prepared by the Public Works Department for Rs. 1,000 can be swelled up to Rs. 5,000 and a construction costing Rs. 5,000 can be increased, at the mere will of an Engineer, to Rs. 50,000. He also deplored the absence of proper check on works, and as such, strongly advocated a Watch-dog Committee. He had also rightly complained about the contract system of the Public Works Department.

“ I believe, Sir, that a radical change in the contract system is essential for expeditious work. In 1927 or so, the then Minister for the Public Works Department, the late Sir A. P. Patro was shrewd enough to introduce the “ lump-sum ” contract method.

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“ That method, Sir, had proved not only a success but also resulted in expeditious execution of the works, the time factor being an essential element in contracts. Besides, he was able to do away with a number of top-heavy officers and an army of unwanted subordinates. If the same or a similar system is to be re-introduced, I am sure, Sir, that at least one-third of the estimated cost on buildings and irrigation works can be appreciably reduced without sacrificing efficiency or turn-out of work. Sir, there may then be no need for new taxation at all.

“ While dealing with buildings, Sir, I wish to remind this House how the new Assembly Chamber has become the unfortunate target of criticism at the hands of the public and the Press. Every Member and the Hon'ble Speaker also deplore its poor acoustics, and a well-known exponent of Art in Madras remarked that the present design of the Assembly building is not in keeping with the dignity of the State Legislature. The main elevations can be modified at a low cost and made to look more Indian, especially with the incorporation of the State emblem of a tower at more appropriate places and other slight alterations here and there.

“ The smooth reflecting walls behind the Hon'ble Speaker's Chair may be uniformly draped with green baize. And the wall surface may also be coated with matt light paint. In my opinion, Sir, these changes and innovations may appreciably improve the acoustics. The Hon'ble the Speaker rightly complained that the Chamber becomes hot after two hours sitting. A central hot-air escape and exhaust fans may be able to keep down the temperature of the Chamber. The Speaker's chair may also be brought six feet forward. So much for the improvements to the Chamber.

“ Sir, I am told, that it is proposed to block both sides of the Chamber with two double storeyed structures. While the proposed western block may helpfully shut off the western sun, the eastern structure will completely block the eastern breeze. And so, the authorities should venture upon these alterations with great care and expert advice.

“ Sir, as an industrialist and head of an important indigenous industrial section of the State, I may be permitted to say a few words on industry in general, and cottage industry in particular. The subject of cottage industries, Sir, was engaging the attention of Government as early as 1917, when a Special Commission investigated the whole ground and future possibilities. I was also invited to give evidence before the Commission. One outcome of the labours of the Commission was the expansion of the Industries and Commerce Department. Again when the Congress assumed office in 1937, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister invited me to suggest ways and means of improving the cottage industries of the State, and accordingly I submitted a book for the consideration of Government. The twelfth chapter of this book contains a long list of cottage industries suitable to this State. The fourteenth chapter contains Three and Five-year Plans. The fifteenth Chapter gives

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a list of places suitable for particular cottage industries. I am almost certain, Sir, that this book should be sleeping somewhere with the Secretariat Records.

“The development of cottage industries comes under the Firka Development Department.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“The hon. Member's time is up.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member was referring to his book; may I make a request to the hon. Member through you, Sir, that he may please distribute copies of the book to Members of this House; it seems to be a valuable book on cottage industries and it will enable us to know what his views are.” 5-10
P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“I entirely agree with you.”

* DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting this Bill and I wish to make some observations upon certain important matters connected with the administration of the State. Prohibition has been introduced and is in force but regarding that, there is one thing to be observed, namely, that to make it effective, legislation should go hand in hand with education. Hon. Members will remember how before Prohibition was introduced there were a number of workers, temperance workers, social workers and religious bodies which were doing propaganda against the evils of drink. They have all disappeared and I think they had better be revived. If I may say so, I feel that illicit distillation is largely due to poverty, hunger and want. I live in the midst of villagers and I often find that the fisherfolk and the unemployed ex-tappers are the people who take to this kind of activity so that they can earn some money and that is due to the fact that they are not having any occupation. We know the fisherfolk have work only during certain seasons in the year and during certain other seasons they have no work and therefore, owing to famine conditions and want, they have taken to this kind of work.

“Closely connected with the question of poverty and want is family planning. Owing to the population menace, we have to devise some way of limiting the family. I would suggest, Sir, that our boys and girls in schools and colleges should be taught the virtue of self-control before we teach birth-control to our married couples. I would suggest the raising of the marriageable age of boys and girls and there should also be legislation for the medical examination of couples to ensure healthy progeny. Without education we cannot hope to attain family planning. It is my sad experience to see that elders in the family just get their children married without any thought of the future and naturally, without knowing their commitments the young couple bring forth a big family. This could be prevented by education and a certain amount of legislation.

“Sir, we have heard discussions in this House and elsewhere about the scientific advance in agriculture, industry, etc., but not

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much about the science of human life and human health. I see that the allotment made for public health from the year 1946 to the year 1952-53 is very meagre. After all, does not the happiness of the individual, the prosperity of the nation and even national income depend largely chiefly and primarily on the health of the individual? These meagre allotments do not meet our requirements.

" With regard to the Medical Colleges at Guntur and Madurai, I welcome the provision for them in the Budget but, at the same time, I wish to point out to the Hon. Minister for Public Health that he should pay particular attention to the teaching staff that will be appointed for imparting instruction to the students in these colleges. I am sorry to find that in our hospitals and teaching institutions there is not much of research. We in South India are a very intelligent people; we are a very capable people and we have produced eminent surgeons and physicians, but we have not produced any research scholars. During the time when I was a medical student, we were asked by our professor to carry out investigation and research in regard to Kala Azar and we took up a patient every day for examination and we used to do very useful and interesting investigations. We have heard of the contribution of Professor Ross to the cause of human happiness and health by his researches in malaria. But, we have not produced any such people. On the other hand, teachers, both in the clinical and non-clinical work are rather overworked. They work not only in the hospitals but they have private practice and run nursing homes. To release them for work in connection with investigation and research, the Government should find ways and means for compensating them for loss of private practice so that they may set an example to their students and, whoever is head of the department he should have some special qualifications in research. If people with such qualifications are not forthcoming, young men should be selected and sent to foreign countries to learn the latest advances made in medical science and research. We should admit that our general education is imperfect. We see even graduates dying from smallpox; it is because they have not been taught the value of re-vaccination. I wonder what is the use of education if one is not able or does not know how to look after one's own health. I fully support the suggestion made by an hon. Member regarding the school medical service from the primary to the college stage. With such knowledge inculcated in the minds of the pupils from the early stages of school education, it will be possible to avoid diseases like smallpox, tuberculosis and even leprosy. I know that it is not merely poverty that is killing people but ignorance, which is prevalent even among the rich also, claims its share. I am sure that fifty per cent of the sickness that people suffer from is due to the ignorance of the primary health rules.

" I find, taking the figures under Public Health, that the Preliminary Estimate was Rs. 189 lakhs but now, I do not know, why it has been cut down to Rs. 149 lakhs. I wish to remind the

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House that preventive medicine is a very important aspect of medical service. We have to prevent disease rather than cure it, because it is always wise to prevent disease.

“ I understand, that there is no provision at all for anti-cancer propaganda. I have told the House again and again, times without number, that a large number of people fall victims to this dread disease of cancer. Death through cancer cannot be compared to any other kind of death because it kills the patient by very slow stages, culminating in agonizing pain. Members coming from Malabar have all urged the need for water supply, drainage, education and so on, but not the need to combat cancer which is so commonly prevalent there on account of the people being habituated to chewing tobacco. People do not know that the cure for cancer is easy provided diagnosis is made properly and in time. It is a significant fact that Malabar contributes 50 per cent of our cancer cases. Dr. Somervell through his investigations in the hospital at Trivandrum has come to the conclusion that 75 per cent of the cases of oral cancer is due to the chewing of tobacco. If only propaganda is made among the people of Malabar of the evil consequences of tobacco-chewing, we can save so many lives from this terrible malady. Investigation and research must be carried on in our hospitals. We find from statistics and specialists also tell us, that the Indian people suffer most from external cancer which can be tackled by timely diagnosis. The Hon. Minister for Public Health told us the other day that mufassal hospitals are fitted with X-Ray equipment. But, may I submit for the information of the Public Health Minister, that X-Ray can only detect the presence of the disease in its later stages. For detecting internal cancer, we want laboratory equipment. The Women's Indian Association under the auspices of Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavanagar took up this matter and our present Chief Minister was the first to send us a message on that occasion. I hope he has not forgotten that message. Since he is here, I hope, that this subject of medical relief will get the necessary support from this Government. Not even one mufassal centre and not even one headquarters hospital has been supplied with any laboratory equipment for the diagnosis of cancer. Take, for instance, Madurai, Kozhikode or any hospital in the South. There is no arrangement for the early diagnosis of patients suffering from cancer and many of them come to Madras. I have been receiving letters from mufassal practitioners as well as from certain specialists from the South that patients are in a very advanced stage of the disease when they seek treatment because they have no facilities in their towns for proper diagnosis and treatment. When every branch of science has advanced and when we spend lakhs and crores of rupees on agriculture, industry and irrigation, can we not spend a few thousands or a few lakhs to save these people afflicted with this terrible malady? I want hon. Members to realize that 60,000 people fall victims to this disease because there is no facility in the mufassal for treatment and early diagnosis. I, therefore, wish to make this fervent appeal to this Government headed by Rajaji who sent

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us the following message. I know he will correct me if I make a mistake.

‘In a City like Madras where special institutions like the Maternity Hospital, the Ophthalmic Hospital and the Tuberculosis Hospital had made great strides, it is but proper that an institution of this kind like the Cancer Hospital or a Cancer Institute should be brought into existence and administered on modern and scientific lines.’

We want a cancer institute like the Tata Memorial Hospital for Cancer in Bombay, managed by specialists to train our students, who will go about to the mufassal and diagnose cases early so that these people may be saved from a terrible and cruel death. Sir, I will not take up your time and I thank you for giving me this opportunity.”

* SRI M. P. SIVAGNANA GRAMANI :—“மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே ! சபை முன்பு தற்பொழுது விவாதிக்கப்பட்டு வரும் இந்த மசோதாவை உயிர் போன்றிருக்கிறதென்று செய்யப்படும் பிரேதப் பரிசோதனை நிலையில் இருப்பதாக பல எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்கள் வர்ணித்தார்கள். ஆனால், என்னைப் பொறுத்தவரை ஒரு அருமையான, அழகான குழந்தை பிறந்து, அங்கலக்ஷணங்களுடன் அலங்காரமாக வளர்ந்து, இன்று நம்முடைய ஆசிரீவாதத்தைப் பெறுவதற்காக இங்கே வந்திருக்கிறதென்றே நான் கருதுகிறேன். இது முதியோர் சபை. வயது வந்த கல்விமான்கள் பலர் நிறைந்திருக்கின்ற சபை. ஆதலால் நம் ஆசிரீவாதத்தைப் பெறவே இந்த மசோதா இங்கு வந்திருப்பதாக நான் கருதுகிறேன். இந்த மசோதா பிறப்பதற்கு முன்பு பல போராட்டங்களை நடத்தியது. பிறந்தபொழுதும் பல இன்னல்களுக்கு இலக்காகிற்று ; வளரும்பொழுது அதற்கு ஏற்படுத்தப் பட்ட தடைகள் கொஞ்ச நஞ்சமல்ல. அவைகள் யாவையும் சமாளித்துக் கொண்டு அருகாக, அருமையாக வளர்ந்து நம் ஆசிரீவாதத்தைப் பெற வந்திருக்கிற இந்த மசோதாவுக்கு என் மனமார்ந்த ஆசி உரித்தாகட்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இந்தக் குழந்தையை (மசோதாவை) எப்படி வளர்க்க வேண்டுமென்பதைப்பற்றியே நம்முடைய கவலையெல்லாம் இன்றைக்கு இருக்கவேண்டுமே தவிர, ‘எப்படிப் பிறந்தது, எங்கிருந்து பிறந்தது,’ என்பதையெல்லாம் இன்றைக்குச் சிந்திக்கவேண்டிய அவசியமேயில்லை. இந்த மசோதாவை எவ்வாறு வெற்றிகரமாக நடாடமுறையில் நிறைவேற்றப் போகிறோம் என்பதைப் பற்றியதான சிந்தனை செய்யவே நாம் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம்.

“மதுவிலக்கு திட்டத்தில் இந்த மந்திரிசபை அடைந்துள்ள வெற்றி, மதியுள்ள, ஒழுக்கத்தோடு வாழவேண்டுமென்ற விருப்பமுள்ள, சன்மார்க்க நெறியிலே சென்றுகொண்டிருக்கின்ற மனித வர்க்கம் முழுதும் அடைந்துள்ள வெற்றியென்று நான் இங்கே சொல்லக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். இந்த வெற்றி நிர்வாகத் துறையிலேயும் நல்ல வெற்றியை அடையவேண்டுமென்றால் அது நம் கையில் இல்லை. அசெம்பளியின் கையிலிருந்தும், மேற்சபையின் கையிலிருந்தும் வெற்றிகரமாகக் குதித்து இன்று நிர்வாக ஸ்தாபனத்தின் கையில் போய்ச் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறது. அதன் பூர்ண வெற்றி அரசாங்க நிர்வாகிகள், குறிப்பாக மதுவிலக்கு இலாகா அதிகாரிகளின் கையில் போய் ஊசலாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. மதுவிலக்கு அதிகாரிகள் எப்படி நடந்துகொள்ளப் போகிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பொறுத்தே அதன் வாழ்வு நிர்ணயிக்கப்படவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. மதுவிலக்கு மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும், குறிப்பாக நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கும் எனது வேண்டுகோள் என்னவென்றால், முன்பு எக்லைஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டாக இருந்ததைத்தான் இப்பொழுது ‘ப்ரொகிரிஷன்’ டிபார்ட்மெண்டாக மாற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைக் கொஞ்சம் மாற்றவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. கள்ளுக்கடைகளை வைத்து நடத்தியபோது அவைகளைக் கண்காணித்து வந்த அதிகாரிகளே இன்று கள்ளுக்கடையை எடுத்த பின்பு கள்ளச்சாராயம் காசு சாமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளும் அதிகாரிகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் அவர்கள் தங்கள் காரியத்தை ஒழுங்காகச் செய்யமாட்டார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்ல

31st July 1952] [Sri M. P. Sivagnana Gramani]

வில்லை. ஆனால் சுபாவம் அவ்வளவு சுலபத்தில் மாறிவிடாதல்லவா? அதனால்தான் சொல்லுகிறேன், மதுவிலக்கு பூர்ண வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், ஒருவர்கூட குடிக்காமல் இருக்கும்படி கண்காணித்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றால், இன்று மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம் தோற்றுப் போய் கள்ளச்சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவது குடிசைத் தொழிலாக மாறிவிட்டது என்று சொல்லிக் காட்டப்படும் பரிசாகச் சூல்கள் ஒரே நாளில் அடங்கவேண்டுமென்றால், மதுவிலக்கு இலாகாவையே மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டுமென்பது தான் எனது தாழ்மையான வேண்டுகோள்.

“இரண்டாவதாக, இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை மாகாணம் பூராவும் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்தபொழுது அதனால் வேலையிழந்த கள்ளிர்க்கும் தொழிலாளர்கள் பலர். அவர்களில் சிலர் வேறு தொழிலில் ஈடுபடுவதற்கு வசதியின்றி மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் உதவியுடன் சிறு சிறு தொழில்களை நடத்துவதற்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் பெற்ற ஒரு சில கள்ளிர்க்கும் தொழிலாளர்களைத் தவிர, விசையாத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபடுவதற்கு வாய்ப்புப் பெற்ற கிராமாந்திரங்களிலுள்ள கள்ளிர்க்கும் தொழிலாளர்களைத் தவிர இன்றைக்கும் இந்தச் சென்னை மாநகரில் இருக்கின்ற கள்ளிர்க்கும் தொழிலாளர்களின் நிலைமை மிகவும் பரிதாபப்படத்தக்கதாகத்தான் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் பெரும் அல்லலை, சொல்லொன துன்பத்தை நான் இங்கே வர்ணித்துக்கொண்டிருக்க விரும்பவில்லை. அவ்வாறு செய் தால் நான் சர்க்கார்மீது குற்றப்பத்திரிகை படிப்பதைப் போலாகும். அதைவிடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் எந்த வகையில் உதவி செய்தால் நல்லதாக இருக்குமென்பதை மாத்திரம் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களின் கவனத் திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இன்றைக்குச் சென்னை நகரிலிருக்கக் கூடிய கள்ளிர்க்கும் தொழிலாளர்கள் படிக்கக்கூடிய வயது பெற்ற தங்கள் குழந்தைகளுக்குப் படிப்பதற்கு வசதி செய்துகொடுக்கக்கூட முடியாத, பரிதாபமான நிலைமையிலே இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை முற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களின் பட்டியிலே சேர்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். எந்தக் காலத்தில், எந்த ஊரில் அவர்கள் முற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களாக இருந்தார்களோ நானறியேன். ஆகவே, நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கும், அவர்களுக்குப் பக்க துணையாக இருந்தவரும் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும், குறிப்பாக மதுவிலக்கு மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் நான் விடுவிக்கும் வேண்டுகோள் என்னவென்றால் மாஜி கள்ளிர்க்கும் தொழிலாளர்களை உடனடியாக கணமும் தாமதியாது பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் பட்டியில் சேர்த்து அவர்கள் குழந்தைகள் யாவும் கல்வி வசதியேனும் பெறும்படிச் செய்யுங்கள்; வருங்காலத் தலைமுறையேனும் வாழட்டும். உடனடியாக இவ்விஷயத்தில் நீங்கள் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். செலுத்துவீர்கள் என்றும் நம்புகிறேன், எதிர்பார்த்துகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக எனக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த மசோதா மாத்திரமல்ல; மற்றெல்லா விஷயங்களும் அடங்கிய அவ்வப்போது சபை சம்பந்தமாக அளிக்கப்படும் தஸ்தாவேஜிகள் எல்லாம் அங்கத்தினர்களால் பிறந்த வளர்ந்தது முதல் பேசப்படுவரும் தாய்பாஷையிலே அச்சிடப்பட்டுக் கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை. அன்னிய நாட்டு மொழியிலே அவைகள் யாவும் இருக்கின்றன. மறுபடியும் என் வேண்டுகோள் என்னவென்றால், ‘சபை நடுவே நீட்டோலை வாசியா நின்றான்’ என்ற ஒரு அவல நிலையை நீங்களாகவே உண்டுபண்ணாமல், சபையிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோரும் அன்றம் நடக்கும் அலுவல்கள் என்னென்ன என்பதைப் பூர்ணமாக உணர்ந்து, அதற்குத் தக்க வகையிலே, பணியாற்ற வசதியுள்ளவாறு, அவர்கள் எந்த மொழியிலே பாண்டித்யம் பெற்றவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்களோ, எந்த மொழியிலே பிறந்தது முதல் பேசிப் படிக்கி, தன் கருத்தைப் பிறருக்கு எடுத்து விளக்கிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்களோ, எந்த மொழியைத் தன் தாய்மொழியாகக் கருதி, தாய்க்குள்ள மரியாதைகள் யாவும் அந்த மொழிக்குக் கொடுத்து அதை வளர்த்து வருகின்றார்களோ அந்த மொழியிலே அச்சிட்டு வழங்கவேண்டியது மிகவும் அசியமமாகும். இங்கே இருக்கின்ற கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களையும், இந்தச் சபையின் தலைவர் அவர்களையும் நான் மிகத் தாழ்மையாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். பெரும்பாலான அங்கத்தினர்

[Sri M. P. Sivagnana Gramani] [31st July 1952]

களுக்குச் செளகரியமாக இருக்கத்தக்க வகையில் இவைகள் யாவும் தமிழிலும், தெலுங்கிலும் அச்சிட்டுக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—“மலையாளம்?”

* **SRI M. P. SIVAGNANA GRAMANI :—**“ஸ்ரீ எம். பி. கோவிந்தமேனன் அவர்கள் மலையாளத்திலும் அவ்வாறு அச்சிட்டுக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதை அவர்களே எடுத்துச் சொல்வார்கள் என்பதினால்தான் நான் விட்டுவிட்டேன். பெரும்பாலான அங்கத்தினர்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்தே நான் இப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக நிர்வாக அறிக்கைகள், மற்ற இதர நடவடிக்கைகள் யாவும் கூடுமானவரையில் தமிழில் இருந்தால் தமிழ் நன்கு தெரிந்த தமிழர்களும், தெலுங்கில் இருந்தால் எனது தெலுங்கு பேசும் நண்பர்களும் அதை நன்றாகப் படித்துப் புரிந்துகொண்டு தங்கள் தொகுதியிலுள்ள மக்களுக்கு சரியான முறையிலே தொண்டாற்ற முடியும் என்பதாக நான் கருதுகிறேன். இதற்குத் தக்க ஏற்பாட்டையும் உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

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p.m..

“அடுத்தபடியாக மிகவும் முக்கியமான விஷயம் மொழிவாறி மாகாணப் பிரச்சனையாகும். இந்த விஷயத்தில் இன்று அடிப்படையில் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து, அலசிப் பார்த்தால், இந்தத் துறையில் இன்று செலுத்தப்படும் கண்ணோட்டமே தவறு என்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டும். ஆந்திரர்களும் சரி, தமிழர்களும் சரி பகை காரணமாக பிரிவினை கேட்கவில்லை, தமிழர்களிடமிருந்து ஆந்திரர்கள் பிரிந்து போக விரும்புவதாகவோ எண்ணிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள்தவிர, இந்த விஷயம் பிரிவினை என்ற வார்த்தை அடிப்படையில் எங்கும் பேசப்படுகிறதே தவிர வேறு அடிப்படைக் கண்ணோட்டத்தோடு யாரும் ‘புரிந்துகொண்டதாகவோ, புரிந்துகொண்டு இதை ஆதரிப்பதாகவோ கொஞ்சம்கூடத் தோன்றவில்லை. குமரி முதல் வேங்கடம் வரை விரிந்து கிடக்கும் நிலப்பரப்பு முழுதும் தமிழகத்தைச் சேர்ந்ததாகும் என்ற குரல் ஒரு புறம், சென்னை நகரும் ஆந்திர மாகாணத்திற்குள் அடங்கியிருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற பேராசைக் குரலும் ஒருபுறம். இவ்விரண்டையும் பார்ப்பவர் ஆந்திரருக்கும், தமிழருக்கும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்ற பெரியதொரு சர்ச்சையாக எண்ணுகிறார்களே தவிர, இதன் அடிப்படையில் புதைந்துள்ள கருத்து என்னவென்று தெரிந்துகொள்ள முயற்சிப்பது இல்லை. நான் இந்த மாகாணப் பிரச்சனையை எந்த அடிப்படையில் பார்க்கிறேன் என்றால், தெலுங்கு பாஷை பேசுகின்ற தெலுங்கர்களுக்கும், தமிழ் பாஷை பேசுகின்ற தமிழர்களுக்கும், அன்னிய நாட்டு மொழியாகிய ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்களோடு நடத்தப்பட்டுவரும் சர்ச்சையென்கிற நிலையில்தான். நூற்றுக்கு 98 பேர்களுக்கு மேல் ஆங்கிலம் படிக்காதவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தங்கள் நாடு சுதந்திரம் அடையவேண்டுமென்று பட்டபாடு கொஞ்ச நஞ்சமல்ல. இன்று தங்களது சுதந்திர நாட்டை சுயேச்சையாக ஆளவேண்டுமென்ற விருப்பத்தோடு, தங்களது சுதந்திர நாட்டை சுயேச்ச நாடாக ஆக்கவேண்டுமென்ற விருப்பத்தோடு, தாங்களும் தங்கள் பூர்ணமான பங்கைக் கொடுத்து நாட்டிற்குத் தொண்டாற்றவேண்டுமென்றால், நம் நாடு நம் நாட்டுத் தாய்மொழியிலேயே ஆளப்படவேண்டுமென்ற ஆர்வத்தோடு, இன்று மாகாணப் பிரச்சனைக் குரல் எழும்பி இருக்கிறார்களே தவிர, வேறு எதுவுமே இதற்கு அடிப்படைக் காரணமில்லை. என்னை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், என் மாகாணம் எனது தாய்மொழியிலே ஆளப்படவேண்டும் ; எனக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் அறிக்கைகள், குறிப்புகள் எல்லாம் என் தாய்மொழியாகிய தமிழிலேயே அச்சிட்டுக் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும் ; சபையில் நடக்கும் விஷயங்களைப் பூர்ணமாகப் படித்து, பேசுவதைக் கேட்டு என் பங்களையும் செலுத்துவதற்கு இன்று மிகவும் தடையாக விளங்கிவருகின்ற அன்னிய நாட்டு மொழி அகற்றப்படவேண்டும் என்ற ஆர்வம்பொங்கி எழும்புகிறது. ‘பிரிவினை’ என்ற வார்த்தையை மறந்து எல்லா மாகாணங்களும் அவரவர்களின் தாய்மொழியிலேயே ஆளப்படவேண்டுமென்ற ஆர்வத்தோடுதான் இன்று தனி மாகாணப் பிரச்சனைகள் எழுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்பதை நாம் உணர்ந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். உலகிலுள்ள மற்ற நாடுகளைப் பார்க்கிறபொழுது, எந்த நாட்டிலும், எந்த சுதந்திர நாட்டிலும் அவர்களது தாய்மொழியை

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விட்டு வேறு அன்னிய நாட்டு மொழியிலே அரசாங்கம் ஆளப்படுவது கிடையாது. அன்னிய நாட்டு மொழியிலே சுதந்திர நாட்டுக் கல்லூரிகளில் பாடங்களைப் போதிப்பது கிடையாது. இந்த நாட்டைத் தவிர வேறு எந்த நாட்டிலும் அவ்வாறு போதிக்கப்படுவதாக நான் எந்த வரலாற்றிலும் படித்ததில்லை. கேட்டதும் இல்லை, எனக்குத் தெரியாது அப்படி எங்கேயாவது இருந்தால் யார் வேண்டுமானாலும் சொல்லலாம்.

“அதனால்தான் தனி மாகாணக் கோரிக்கையை எழுப்பும்பொழுது மாகாணச் சர்ச்சைகள் பலவற்றை எழுப்பாமல், ஐரூவர் சொத்தை மற்றவர் அடித்துக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டது போன்றதான க்ரோதக் குரலை எழுப்பாமல், பதவிப் பித்துக்கு ஆளாகாமல்; அந்தந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில் வாழ்கின்ற மக்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து, நல் வாழ்வை மனதிற்கொண்டு மொழிவாரிப் பிரதேச அடிப்படையில் இந்த மாகாணம் பிரிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதே என் கோரிக்கை. கம்பத் திரு நாடாக அல்லாமல், அந்தந்த மக்கள் எந்தெந்த மொழியில் பேசி கருத்துக்களை வெளியிட்டு வாழ்ந்து வருகின்றார்களோ, அந்தந்த மொழிவாரியாகப் பிரதேசங்களைப் பிரித்து அவரவர்கள் அவரவர்களின் பாஷையில் ஆட்சியை நடத்தவேண்டிய வசதியைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதே என் வேண்டுகோள். இந்த அடிப்படையில் பார்த்தால், சண்டைக்கு இடமில்லாமல், சச்சரவுக்கு இடமில்லாமல், பொருமை, கோபம் போன்றதான கொடிய எண்ணங்களுக்கு இடம் கொடுக்காமல் சினேகமான முறையில், சௌஜன்யமான முறையில் தனி மாகாணப் பிரச்சனையைத் தீர்த்துக்கொள்ள முடியும். அதை மதிப்பிற்குரிய முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லித் தரவேண்டியதில்லை. அவரே இதைப்பற்றி நன்றாகத் தெரிந்தவர்.

“கடைசியாக நான் சொல்லவேண்டியது நமது கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் மிகவும் அதிர்ஷ்டசாலி என்பதைத்தான். சரியான மேதையை தனது தலைவராகப் பொறுக்கிக்கொண்டு விட்டார். ‘மந்திரி சபையே அமையுமோ, அமையாதோ? அப்படியே அமைந்தாலும் அது உருப்படுமா? உருப்பட்டாலும் திருப்பதியான வரவுசெலவு திட்டத்தைக்கொண்டு வருமா? கொண்டுவந்தாலும் அந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் மூக்கு முழிக்குச் சேதமில்லாமல் முழுசாக நிறைவேறுமா?’ என்றெல்லாம் கலங்கிற்று அரசியல் உலகம். ஆனால், மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களைத் தலைமையாகக் கொண்டு மந்திரி சபை அமைந்தது அரசியல் உலகத்திற்குச் சவால் விடுத்துக் கொண்டு, நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் உருப்படியானதோர் வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்து அதன் மூக்குச் சேதமில்லாமல் முழிக்குப் பின்னமில்லாமல் முழுசாக நிறைவேற்று விட்டார்கள். அவ்வாறு நிறைவேற்றப் பட்டபின்தான் இந்த ‘அப்ரோபிரியேஷன் பில்’ என்ற மசோதா நம் சபைக்கு ஆசீர்வாதத்தைப் பெறுவதற்காக வந்திருக்கிறது. நான் வயதில் மிகச் சிறியவனாக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால், வயது வந்தவர்களின் மத்தியில் இருக்கின்ற துணிச்சலால் மனப்பூர்வமாக வாழ்த்துகின்றேன் இந்த மசோதாவை.”

(Sri M. Satyanarayana spoke in Hindi for a few minutes.)

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“Sir, I believe neither the Ministers nor anybody else is able to understand the Hindi speech. May I request the hon. Member to speak in English or in his mother-tongue?” (Laughter.)

SRI M. SATYANARAYANA:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have now voluntarily accepted the suggestion of my Friend, Mr. Adityan to speak in a language, which, I understand, is more intelligible to Members here in this House. He asked me to speak in my own mother-tongue. I would have certainly done it very gladly if he had given me the assurance that he would follow that language with the same ease with which he is following the English language.

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I would like friends like Mr. Adityan and others to learn their neighbour's language with greater enthusiasm than what they displayed in learning the English language. After all, as my Friend, Mr. Sivagnana Gramani said just now, those who are here, or at any rate a large number of them, can understand two languages, Telugu and Tamil. Perhaps, there are some who can understand Malayalam and Kanarese. There are members who can speak one language and can understand the other language. If only Telugu members can understand Tamil and if Tamil members can understand Telugu, it would be very easy and it would help to clear the ill-feelings between them and solve many of our difficulties, difficulties which are only of a shadowy and not of substantial type; and they will completely vanish.

"Sir, I have risen to support the Bill now before us, namely, the Appropriation Bill introduced by the Finance Minister. I had missed my chance last time to speak on the Budget. Therefore, I now want to make a few observations. Sir, we started our Budget Session by showering encomiums on our able Chief Minister for having introduced the policy of decontrol of foodgrains because for about six or seven years we suffered a great deal on account of controls. We are all aware, that on account of controls the whole country was suffocated. So, we considered it a great deliverance when control was lifted. It was given to our Chief Minister to introduce the decontrol policy, when bigger persons occupying bigger positions in other parts of India shuddered to introduce decontrol. Sir, I associate myself with all the encomiums bestowed on our Rajaji. In fact he does not need all this encomium; for he had already had greater encomium for greater deeds he had done.

"But, Sir, decontrol in one direction is not enough as we are in fact suffering from various kinds of controls. So the removal of one such control is not enough. Should we happen to go to a school we see there is control, for we have to learn our lessons in a particular manner, and should we happen to go to any court, there too we see there is control, for we have to do things in a particular form, and we have to use only a particular kind of language and so on. So, every act of ours is controlled; our speech is controlled and there is no sphere where there is no control. Now, all this control is exercised by an institution called the Government. It is the highest controlling authority. Because of its centralized nature, we have a centralized economy, we have centralized finance and every initiative emerges from there, be it education, or any other thing. The whole thing is so regimented that it is not possible to think freely or act freely without any fetters. If we approach a Government officer to get a thing done by him, our activity is circumscribed in a particular way. As I said, we have a controlled education; we have a controlled technical education; and we have a controlled method of doing things in Government offices. So I feel that this control must go. I would very much urge on the greatest champion of the decontrol policy, our Chief Minister to consider this aspect of decontrolling the various types of centralized

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activities of the Government. I want that the administration itself should be decentralized. What I want to suggest to him is that to-day the greatest power in the country and one which has become the centre of gravity of all our affairs, even in a small matter like the spread of literacy among the illiterates, is politics. What is it due to? It is due to the fact that the Government alone is the living institution, where politics is the governing factor and other activities (whether cultural or educational service to the people) are considered insignificant and unimportant. That is the reason why we see in the newspapers, in ordinary villages and wherever we go, we see only the politician and politics predominating. In them lie the centre of gravity. Service to the people occupies a subordinate place. Therefore, unless and until Government follow a certain type of policy where initiative and service to the people step into the place of the politician and politics, it is not possible to get out of this suffocation of politics and politician and this process should be started from the school.

"Sir, generally speaking, why are we having these difficulties? I consider, that mostly where there is a certain amount of poverty and suffering, there you will see politics and the politician. But in this State, at any rate, I see things are quite different. I see that political activities and political ideas are active in areas where there is more leisure and where there is more food. Our civilization is essentially a river valley civilization. Take, for example, the North Madras region with which I am more familiar. The whole region may be classified into three regions, the Godavari region, the Krishna region and the Pennar region. Generally, if we just take a look into the political history of these three regions we will find that they have been consistently producing substantial political activities. It is so because the people here have a little leisure and therefore some time for a little activity. Leisure generally inculcates a spirit of competition among the people for establishing leadership. What I would therefore suggest is that unless and until in our country we have a decentralized policy where the ordinary citizen has an opportunity to partake in certain activities of his own for his own training as well as for the service of the country, it is not possible for us to carry on any further democratic government in this country. Therefore, more and more a policy of decentralization of our administration must be followed, so that we may have local institutions and local councils. Even a portion of the revenues collected for the State exchequer may be transferred to the local councils for meeting the expenses to be incurred for the discharge of the functions entrusted to them.

"Having said that, I want just to mention that education, about which I was discussing a few minutes before, whether it is engineering, or medical or any other type of education, has become more costly. Its cost must be lessened. Once you make education very costly, the pupils have to spend a lot of money for their education, and naturally they would like to recover it in the practice of their profession. If they are not able to recover it by the legitimate pursuit of their professions, there will be corruption among them

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and all kinds of difficulties consequent on that. In order to avoid all these difficulties, more decentralization is necessary even in educational matters. Because we give more and more importance in our education to the training of the brain and to the theoretical or other similar aspects of education alone, we are completely devoid of the vocational type or the occupational type of education. Take, for example, engineering education, for which there is so much clamour and so much scramble for seats. If it is attached to industrial centres or factory centres, probably engineering education will not only become easier but more fruitful because the pupils will have a knowledge of the practical side of engineering education.

“But, Sir, as you know, I am mainly associated with the cultural movement of Hindi, and so I would like to say a few words here about the policy followed as far as the introduction and teaching of Hindi in our schools is concerned. I wish to state that it is most discouraging. When I say that, it should not be understood that I am pleading with the Government to carry on propaganda in the country asking people to learn Hindi. I am only asking the Government to perform their duty in terms of the Indian Constitution. The Union Government have accepted Hindi as the official language of the Union Government. It is also stated in our Constitution that Hindi should occupy the place of the English language in fifteen years. But, the policy pursued by this Government is merely a kind of non-committal policy and is really a most discouraging policy. If it is a policy by which they would like to please the Central Government, I will say that it will not please either the students learning Hindi or the teachers who are teaching Hindi in schools. I want the Government to give a little encouragement to Hindi education, and I place this suggestion for the consideration of the Hon. Education Minister.

“Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity. I associate myself with those people who have supported this motion. With these words I support the motion.”

* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the first place, I must express my doubt about the usefulness of this debate, at any rate, on the ground of the shortness of time given to us for discussing this Appropriation Bill. I must say at the outset that so far as the Appropriation Bill is concerned, it has been passed already Demand after Demand and the whole Budget has been passed by the Legislative Assembly authorizing Government to spend about Rs. 90 crores as votable expenditure and Rs. 16 crores as charged expenditure. This Rs. 106 crores Budget is now laid before us for discussion, but the time allotted to us is so short that we cannot do justice to the Bill. What I want to point out here is that the whole Budget has been under discussion for more than a fortnight by the other House; and on each day of that fortnight, the other House sat for about seven hours. Now we are asked to discuss that Budget in the form of this Appropriation Bill in two days of two hours duration each day! So, I ask, how can we do any justice to this Bill in that short period? I know, to this

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criticism, the Government will say, 'After all you are a Legislative Council; you are only a body which has nothing to do with Money Bills.' Sir, I may submit that is not the correct position and I wish to correct that wrong impression. Though, we in this House are not entitled to make any suggestions in respect of money matters, we can pass resolutions on the Appropriation Bill. Under Article 198 (2) of the Indian Constitution we are entitled to make recommendations to the Legislative Assembly, and then this Bill with our recommendations should go back to the Legislative Assembly for their consideration. But, as I said in the beginning of my speech there is very little time given to us for discussing this Appropriation Bill, as only two days have been allotted for it. I do not think we can do justice to this Bill in that time as there are so many matters and so many demands placed before the House for consideration. Government have given their reply on the last occasion to the several suggestions we made to them. Perhaps there has not been sufficient time for them to carry out the suggestions we then made.

"I complained on the last occasion about the arrears in the High Court. Perhaps, some of those matters are engaging the attention of the Government, but there is no visible sign of it. I wish the attitude of the Government may be disclosed to us so that we can go back happy and inform our colleagues at the Bar that something good is being done by the Government. When I say colleagues at the Bar, I do not mean vakils only for they are not the only persons who are interested in seeing the arrears cleared off. There is also the clientele population who are equally interested, if not more interested in having the arrears of cases disposed of. Therefore, Sir, it is very necessary that this matter should be taken up. I know there are a great many difficulties in the way.

"One difficulty is that the High Court has reached its maximum strength. I do not think we can appoint any more Judges. Sixteen is the maximum number laid down by the Constitution. Therefore the question is whether the holidays may be shortened and the Judges may be made to sit for a larger number of days in the year. I would like all these things to be considered by a conference, I do not say a committee, at which the Hon. Chief Minister, some Judges of the High Court and some prominent members of the Bar might meet and come to some definite conclusions in respect of these matters. It is absolutely necessary that this should be done because after the Constitution came into force an increasing amount of work is thrown on the High Court. Writs are taking up most of the time. One Judge is really there attending to the writs all the time. (Interruption from the Hon. the Chief Minister.) Sir, I would like to limit myself to the subject that I know best. The writs are coming up in such large numbers that one Judge is always sitting to dispose of them and another Bench is also engaged in disposing them. Again, Sir, a number of questions are being raised under the Estates Land Act and the provision under that Act is that any question arising under it has to be disposed of by a Bench of

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the High Court. How are they going to do it? I am told that nearly a hundred cases under this Act are pending. There is again the House Rent Control Act which gives powers of revision to the High Court. This in turn means additional work for the High Court. I would like the Government to consider whether they cannot call for a conference, as I said, of persons interested, and come to a definite conclusion in the matter.

“ Sir, so far as this Budget is concerned, we are asked to pay more taxes to cover the deficit. Of course, taxation is a vexation! Everybody who wants to propose a tax really gets unpopular and every member of the public wants to resist as much as possible. The first thing which I would like to suggest to cover this deficit is retrenchment. Members of this House have already talked about it. If the Government look at the problem carefully large retrenchment is possible. I may perhaps tell the Hon. Ministers as well as other Members of this House that last year or the year before, a small Committee of Ministers went into this matter and they were able to suggest a saving of—I am not sure of the exact figure—about a crore of rupees. The Cabinet, however, refused to consider many other suggestions which this Committee had recommended. I am speaking from memory and the figure of a crore of rupees might be right or wrong but the fact is there and I would like the present Government, which has a grip over all the departments, to take up this Committee's report and see if they could not have some retrenchment when, especially, as a result of decontrol, it is possible to save a lot of money in the Food Department.

“ Sir, when I refer to food, I would like to utter a word of caution which had always been at the back of my mind. Coming from the district of Tanjore, I would like to point out to the Hon. the Food Minister, and he has also himself talked about it on the floor of this House, that, as a matter of fact, the prices of food-stuffs in Tanjore district are going up. I understand his explanation which is correct, namely, that persons, especially from Coimbatore, come with their lorries and try to carry away all the available food in Tanjore district so much so that a kalam of paddy which was selling at Rs. 3-8-0 or Rs. 4 now costs as much as Rs. 7. The Government and the Food Minister hope that with the advent of the crop now expected it is possible to bring down the prices of foodgrains. I may tell the Food Minister for his information that the first crop is practically ‘nil’ in Tanjore because the water was not there. The water that ought to have been let down a month ago was let down only recently. The mirasdars and landowners did not want the first crop because there was not sufficient water for both the first and second crops. Most of the landowners did not really cultivate the land for the first crop and the hope expressed by the Food Minister that the situation may ease with the coming in of the first crop may not perhaps be realized.

“ The kisan trouble is also there. Happily, I find that some settlement has been reached. I have tried more than one such settlement when I was in office but settlements in such cases are

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usually temporary and do not last long, because the demands on one side are growing and on the other side the resistance is stiffening.

" Sir, when we think of this food problem, we have to realize that, apart from the price of paddy, the prices of other things are going up like anything. Chillies and oils have gone up by nearly 150 per cent. Therefore, Sir, whatever the people save on paddy or can save on it, there is difficulty in getting the other stuffs which are essential for food. There is a time table for the discussion on the Bill within the time allotted to me and I cannot do myself justice and I therefore submit that if possible more time should be allotted to discuss this Bill."

* SRI N. SATYANARAYANA :— " Sir, in supporting the Appropriation Bill I wish to make the following remarks. Eighty per cent of our population are living in villages. Ninety per cent of our taxes are coming from the villages. Therefore, Sir, it is but proper that the villagers should enjoy the benefits of the amounts covered by this Appropriation Bill, but I am sorry to place before the House that even one crore of rupees is not allotted in the present Budget for implementing the Panchayats Act, 1950. I do not know how the Government are going to implement the Panchayats Act, 1950, without providing the funds. To-day the villagers are as homeless as ever before. They are suffering from indebtedness, ill-health and illiteracy. If the Government want to abolish these 'ills' more money must be spent in the villages. The panchayats must get their quota from the Government and the villagers should be trained how to spend the money. The panchayats alone have this right because they are elected on adult franchise like the Members of the Legislature. Therefore, Sir, I request the Government and the Hon. the Finance Minister to allot one crore of rupees to minor panchayats to improve the condition of these villages. Again, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister for Local Administration that not only is this one crore necessary for the panchayats but some of the District Collectors have not yet allotted the so-called 'local cess' to the village panchayats. How could these panchayats improve their roads, dig their wells and run their show if the local cess even is not distributed to them? I therefore appeal earnestly to the Minister for Local Administration to issue immediate orders to the Inspector of Local Boards to see that in every district the Collectors allot the local cess to those village panchayats.

" Now, Sir, I will make this appeal to the Hon. Minister for Public Works. I will read this extract from the Telugu newspaper, 'Andhra Patrika.' This is the point which its Delhi correspondent has raised about bridges on the Krishna and the Godavari:

‘క్రిష్ణా-గోదావరి నదులపైన-కలకత్తా మహాను రహదారిమీద-నిర్మించ తల 6 p.m.
పెట్టిన వంతెనల నిర్మాణం ఇప్పుడిప్పుడే ప్రారంభం కాదని అధికారులతోంది. రెండేళ్ల
క్రిందట అలమూరు దగ్గర గోతమీ నదిపైరోడ్డువంతెన నిర్మాణానికి పునాది వేయబడి

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నది. కాని నిర్మాణం కోసం రావలసిన పెండ్ల ఇంతవరకు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి చేరలేదని విచారించగా తెలిసింది. పెండ్ల మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వానికి నాలుగు నెలల క్రిందటే చేరవలదు.'

"Sir, the former Public Works Department Minister, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam was mainly instrumental in sanctioning the construction of a bridge on the Gowthami river at Alamur village and the former Minister of Revenue, Sri Kala Venkata Rao laid the foundation stone in 1948. Government have already sanctioned the estimates prepared for the construction of the above bridge. Only tenders have to be sent to the Central Government for their approval. I understand that the Government of Madras have received the tenders about four months ago and that they have not yet forwarded them to the Central Government. May I appeal to the Hon. the Public Works Department Minister to immediately investigate the matter and see that the tenders are sent to the Government of India immediately so that the construction of the bridge may be started as early as possible. The Government of India have allotted a sum of nearly one crore of rupees for this purpose. It is the duty of the Government of Madras to see that this sum is utilized fully.

"Another matter, I wish to refer to is about the policy of Prohibition. I must say to the House that the poor people in the villages have been greatly benefited by this Prohibition policy of the Government, and that they have been able to save some money also. If the Government want to carry out their policy of Prohibition successfully, they must not utilize the Excise Prohibition staff for the working of this Prohibition Act. The entire Excise Prohibition staff should be immediately removed and village vigilance committees should be set up in their place to supervise the working of the Prohibition Act. By this arrangement, not only illicit distillation of arrack and other things can be stopped but also money spent on the Excise Prohibition staff can be saved. These village vigilance committees will be able to carry on propaganda effectively among the villagers on the evils of drink, and will be able to detect Prohibition offences much better than the Excise Prohibition staff.

"I have one more suggestion, Sir. The Godavari usually receives floods in the first week of June; but, this year the floods arrived only on July 5. In many places, seed-beds died and there was no possibility of raising seed-beds for want of water. In spite of the fact that there is 5 feet of water over the anicut at Dowlaishwaram, there is not sufficient water in many of the channels and there are certain channels where there is practically no water at all.

"The reason for this is not far to seek. The head sluices of the Godavari Central and Eastern deltas and the main canals of the three deltas including the western delta are incapable of taking sufficient water to remedy this scarcity. There are 3 feet shutters over the Godavari anicut at present. These shutters will retain $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water at the anicut for the use of the delta. The

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permanent remedy to rectify this scarcity of water will be to replace the existing 3 feet anicut shutters by 4 feet shutters which will retain $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water at the anicut for the use of the delta. If this is done, ten lakhs of acres will be benefited. This additional expenditure is needed. The Godavari project has given 21 per cent return to the Government. I request the Government to take up this question immediately."

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNIAH :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Appropriation Bill now before the House which was appropriately called by one of the hon. Members of this House yesterday as ' Misappropriation Bill '. This is the same old type of Budget of the Britishers' and Advisers' times. May be, there are some changes in the figures but they make no difference in policies. There is no reorientation of policy. The approach to the Budget remains the same. The solution to the problems has yet to be found.

" To allot a few lakhs of rupees on hand for some Demands and then say ' no funds ' to other ameliorative measures is certainly not the way of framing a ' People's Budget '. A popular Government should first of all estimate the cost of all the beneficial schemes that are required to meet the needs of the people and then explore ways and means of tapping right sources of income in a planned way. One should shape the shoes according to the size of the feet and not try to shape the feet according to the size of the shoes. Viewing the Budget estimates from this angle, I have every reason to oppose the Appropriation Bill which falls far short of the people's expectations.

" Sir, a good Government must ensure a living wage to their people. What is a living wage for an individual? A living wage is that which meets the requirements of not only himself but one or two dependants, which provides educational and medical facilities and which guarantees old age necessities. According to the Fair Wages Committee and the recommendations of the Nutrition Advisory Board appointed by the Central Government, the monthly budget of a family consisting of four members, as accepted by the Government, comes to Rs. 185. But, in view of the present financial position of the Government, the non-gazetted officers, the teachers and other services are only requesting the Government for the implementation of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations. Can there be a more reasonable demand than this? Is it not just and proper that the Government who claim these people as their whole-time servants should save them from starvation? Last time, when I spoke on the floor of the House I had requested the Hon. Minister for Finance to frame a sample budget of a teacher, a non-gazetted officer and a menial servant. I would once more request him to do it even now for our guidance. He has somehow managed to cover the deficit in the Budget by proposing fresh taxation measures. But I am anxious to know what measures he would suggest to cover the deficits of these family budgets. I would only tell the Government that the Budget of the State cannot be rightly balanced unless the family budgets of the people are honestly balanced by them.

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“ Sir, you know and the whole House is aware how the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India was denied to the teachers of this State under cover of G.O. No. 416, which prohibited the formation of teachers' unions other than the departmental one. Yesterday, in answer to my question, the Hon. Minister for Education said that G.O. No. 2775 was issued because the copy of the judgment of the High Court was not officially received. If it was so and, if the Government were not aware of the judgment, where was the need to issue another Government Order in the place of G.O. No. 416 which officially was not a dead Government Order according to them? From this it is clear that the Government have deliberately done this to nullify even the judgment of the Madras High Court. The Government may say that it was a thing of the past. I had to mention this so that things of this nature may not occur in future.

“ Now I am on trial at the hands of the Nellore District Board on a plea of having violated rule 13 of the Local Board Employees' Conduct Rules in having been elected to this Council. I am refused leave and I am threatened with removal from service. What a pity it is, Sir, that even in free India—as we claim to be—a teacher cannot contest for a Teachers' Constituency. Who else can stand for a Teachers' Constituency, if not a teacher?

“ There are still reactionary Government Orders and rules in force. The Madras Educational Rules are not valid because they have no parliamentary authority behind them. Particularly rule 154 of the Madras Educational Rules is contrary to the spirit of the constitution. I do not want to go into the details, as there is now a case pending in the High Court of Madras on this subject. The maintenance of confidential sheets is more or less enforcement of the Criminal Tribes Act on teachers. Why should not the Government cancel all the reactionary Government Orders and humiliating rules which involve no financial commitment?

“ The Andhra Rashtra Elementary Teachers' Federation was founded in 1947 with the object of working for the cultural, social, economical and political well-being of the teachers. It has been fighting not only for the rights of teachers but also for the spreading of elementary education for the last five years. It is the one and only representative body of the 45,000 elementary teachers of Andhra, having a membership of nearly 14,000. They have been requesting for recognition all these years in vain. I would request the Government to grant recognition at least now.

“ During recent years, at the time of repression in Andhra, many teachers have lost their precious certificates and jobs and many even lost their lives for no fault of theirs. There are cases of teachers who have been working in the schools for months together without receiving any grant from the Government. On 14th June 1952 I submitted a memorandum to the Hon. Minister for Education with a list of such sufferers. May I respectfully ask him what has happened to it? I have still many more names to be added to that list. I demand a square deal in the matter without any further delay.

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“ Now, Sir, being a representative of the teachers I shall deal with some of the problems confronting them to-day. We have been agitating for equal pay for equal qualifications, irrespective of who the managements are. But, unfortunately, even to-day the disparity is there. Local board teachers with the same qualifications are paid less than the Government teachers, and the aided school teachers are the least paid people. Again in the local boards, a secondary grade teacher in the elementary section is paid Rs. 5 less than a teacher in the secondary section. In local boards, scales of pay are fixed according to posts while in aided institutions scales of pay are fixed according to qualifications
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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The hon. Member's time is over.”

* SRI P. SEETHARAMAYYA :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my entire dissatisfaction with the Budget proposals. I am looking at them from the point of view of my district. Questions of general policy have already been discussed in this House and I do not want to trespass into that region and I am only trying to see how far the provisions made in the Budget will satisfy my district, I mean the district of Srikakulam. As hon. Members are aware, it is a newly formed district and it is a district which stands on a par with some of the famine-stricken Ceded districts. It is a backward district in which no capital work has been undertaken by the Government. If you take the propaganda books published by the Information Department regarding the five years' rule of the Congress in this State, you will see that 19 irrigation schemes are mentioned out of which 17 irrigation schemes are stated to be under investigation. It is common knowledge that the investigation staff for the Vamsadhara and Nagavalli schemes have been withdrawn. I do not know whether the investigations have been completed and whether the estimates have been prepared and tendered to the Government. But, if we see the Budget, not even a word on any of those things mentioned in the pamphlet narrating the five years' progress, finds a place there. Of course this book relates to things done before the present Government was set up in office. Am I to understand that the present Congress Ministry does not want to follow up the programme drawn up hitherto? Is it merely for the purpose of propaganda that the book has been published? Was it merely for purposes of advertisement that the schemes had been announced? I appeal to the Hon. the Chief Minister to see if he cannot implement some of those schemes.

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“ Another question that I wish to place before the House is the question of the allocation of funds for the college. Of course the Hon. Minister for Education knows the difficulties under which that poor district is suffering. A few political jingoes were threatening that the college itself would be abolished unless the people were prepared to contribute the necessary funds which they had promised. No doubt, Sir, the people have promised but there is also the other fact to be considered, namely, that the Government have undertaken to provide a college for each district. It is also

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necessary for the Government to see whether the people are capable of contributing towards the starting of a college. It is also their duty to see that the people are educated.

“ Another matter in regard to which I wish to draw the attention of the Government is the well subsidy scheme which had been introduced by the Government. From the book that has been published by the Government for the edification of the public, it is seen that so far as my district is concerned 3,086 wells have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 30,21,400 out of which you find only 1,162 wells have been constructed. I wish to ask what has become of the remaining money and what has become of the remaining wells which ought to have been constructed? What steps have been taken by the Government to see that the wells are constructed? It may be stated that the amounts embezzled should be recovered. I wish to point out to the Government that this is a scheme for the development of rural areas and so, it is the duty of the Government to see that the wells are constructed. Will the Government take steps to see that all the wells are constructed instead of recovering the money from the various individuals that have not sunk the wells?

“ Another very important point on which I would request the Government to take action is in regard to the embankment to the capital or headquarters of the district from the inroads of the Nagavalli river. I find from the Budget that Rs. 61,000 odd has been sanctioned for the construction of embankments. It is a pittance considering the magnitude of the work involved. I request the Government to see that proper arrangements are made for the construction of the embankment for the new capital or headquarters of the district and see that this backward district is placed on a par with many of the other districts which stand on a better footing.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Mr. Chairman Sir, we are now discussing the Appropriation Bill though the Hon. the Chief Minister doubted whether we were discussing the Appropriation Bill only. I myself did not know this because sometime ago we were discussing the Budget proposals and I find that this Bill is exactly the same word for word, figure for figure and decimal for decimal. I scrutinized the figures to find out if there had been any change and to see if any alteration had been made. A record number of speeches were made in the Assembly and a record number of speeches were made in this House but, unfortunately, they have not made any impression on the Government and on the Chief Minister and he has not cut the Demands by even a single rupee. I expected a small change and, as a matter of fact, a small change was announced in the Assembly with reference to the Demand under ‘Heads of States’. According to the Budget, the Demand under ‘IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff’ was for Rs. 1,14,44,000 and I see that the same amount is mentioned in the Appropriation Bill. The small change mentioned by the Hon. the Chief Minister was with reference to the reduction in the salary of the Head of the State. I only ask why that amount has not been brought into account. If, in fact, a

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reduction of Rs. 10,000 out of Rs. 10 lakhs proposed to be spent by way of salaries, allowances, and other expenses of the Governor and his staff has been made, why has it not been brought to account. I shall be untrue to myself if I say I am satisfied with this one per cent reduction out of Rs. 10 lakhs provided for the expenses and salary of the Governor.

“ Sir, I would not be satisfied even if the reduction is 99 per cent. If one per cent is left to the Head of the State—that is Rs. 10,000—even that will be more than what is stipulated in the resolution passed by the Congress at its Karachi session. I am only keen on saying that even this small reduction which has been announced under this Head has not been brought to account. I would only ask, if in fact, this reduction materializes, that that amount should be spent to raise the salaries of the lowest-paid subordinates in the Government service. There are persons who are being paid Rs. 18 and 24 a month. If a possibility exists for the reduction of the expenditure on the Head of the State, all these salaries, Rs. 18 and Rs. 24, may be brought up to the level of Rs. 30 so that when I go to foreign countries, I can say that there is no subordinate, not even a menial, who gets less than Rs. 30 in my State. 6-20 p.m.

“ Sir, the other day the Hon. the Chief Minister made a statement that the amount given to the Head of the State for his expenses and the various allowances drawn by him were properly spent and for which an audit existed. In this connexion, I should like to draw his attention to page 72 of the Budget Memorandum. There is an item, Sumptuary allowance, for Rs. 23,000. This expenditure is not subject to audit. There is also another item, ‘Contract allowance,’ for Rs. 1,50,000. This expenditure also is not subject to audit. The Hon. Chief Minister made that statement after the Budget Memorandum was printed. I would only be happy to know if he has taken any steps now to arrange for the audit of these items.

“ Sir, within the limited time at my disposal, I would briefly refer to some of the outstanding questions. Let me first refer to the taxation proposals of this Government. Several hon. Members both in this House and in the other House gave very valuable and well-thought-out suggestions but none of them have made any impression on the Government and have not penetrated into the Iron Curtain with which they are surrounding themselves. I find that the only reason for this is that the Government have got a closed mind. Otherwise, I do not see any reason why the expenditure of Rs. 7 crores on the Police should not be reduced. The ex-Finance Minister, Mr. Gopala Reddi, pointed out, in March last, how it could be done and no step has been taken in that direction by the present Government.

“ Many hon. Members pointed out that if only we could get some money from the Centre, there was no need to impose fresh taxation. Has any attempt been made in that direction? It was also pointed out that this Government have spent Rs. 6 crores on famine which, after all, is as much a Central subject as a State subject. Can we not get one-half of that amount, Rs. 3 crores,

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from the Central Government? If that is done, there is no need to impose fresh taxation on the common people. Sir, the hon. Member from North Arcot mentioned very rightly that our Hon. Chief Minister had a big pull with the Centre. I know he has and I wish he would only exercise it. What is the use of the pull if it is not exercised at this critical moment? I am sure, if an attempt is made by him, it is possible to get not only Rs. 3 crores from the Central Government but Rs. 6 crores. If he only makes it plain to the Central Government by saying 'Here is a situation in this State, where people are not prepared to pay more taxes. The United Democratic Front are giving a lot of trouble to the Government and unless you give me Rs. 6 crores, you will have to take into consideration the possibility of my handing over the Government to the United Democratic Front', he will get Rs. 6 crores, not in a day but in a matter of six hours. (An hon. Member: They are grown-up people.) They are as grown-up and wise people as our Hon. Chief Minister, and they would not like to hand over the Government to the United Democratic Front. They would rather part with Rs. 6 crores than hand over the Government to the United Democratic Front.

"Sir, if it becomes necessary to impose taxation and if tax you must, tax the big capitalists, who could pay. But the Hon. Minister for Industries made a quick discovery that the capitalists are not making much profits. I would accept his statement because he is in an advantageous position. If only the Government impose a 50 per cent levy on the value of lands given to political sufferers, it is easy to realize Rs. 4½ crores. I have already given the figure. It stands uncontradicted. Unless the Government come forward to contradict the figure given by me, my figure stands."

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—"கனம் அங்கத்தினர் பேசுகிறபோது மேஜையின் மீது கையை அடித்துப் பேசலாமா என்று சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது." (Laughter.)

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"Sir, if the Government are not prepared to consider any of the suggestions given by us, it merely shows that they are settled on their policy of taxing the common people.

"Sir, the surcharge on the bus fares is a piece of legislation which the people of this State will not accept standing or sitting down. The people who will be affected by this surcharge on bus fares are the common people and not the big people in the Congress Party, not the Rajas, not the zamindars, not the mill-owners and not the big landholders. (An hon. Member: One pie per mile.) Yes, one pie more per mile and the common people will have to pay this tax. The ordinary people, workers, peasants, clerks, the middle class and others have to pay this tax and they have already been taxed to the limit of their capacity. I say, therefore, 'Hands off these common people; hands off the bus passengers; and do not impose any further taxation on the common people.' If the Government withdraw this proposal, people will be happy and will be thankful to the Hon. the Chief Minister. The

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Hon. Members of the Congress Party can also be happy and they can say again that the Hon. the Chief Minister has saved the country from the situation created by bringing in the taxation proposals.

"Now, I come to decontrol, on which much has been said. I do not know whether the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. Minister for Food were listening to the speech of the hon. Member, Mr. Bhashyam. I wish they had noted every word spoken by him. The price of rice has shot up. When I use the words 'shot up,' I am not using my words. I am liable to say so many things because after all, my object is to dislodge the Government. The Government need not believe me. They will naturally be inclined not to take my word at its face value. The newspaper, 'The Hindu', is not interested in dislodging the Government. What does 'The Hindu' say? Last week 'The Hindu' newspaper wrote that the price of rice has shot up and the prices of other commodities like oils and chillies and other foodstuffs have moved up in sympathy. The week before that also, 'The Hindu' reported a rise in the price of rice. We have now passed that week and the succeeding week, and so week after week the price of rice is rising. And yet, the Hon. Finance Minister mentioned in the other House that his 'expectations are being realized,' whereas, we find every week the price of rice is going upward. I ask, 'Is this his expectation?' Was not his expectation quite different when he spoke on the 25th of last month? I shall also give the exact words of the Hon. the Chief Minister. And I do this just to remind him of his past promises."

6-30
p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Do you want me to give up the office to you if the price of rice goes up?"

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"Not to me, but to the United Democratic Front. Who else is there, who else is ready to take up office?"

"Sir, this is what the Hon. the Chief Minister said in Anantapur:

"As I expected, things are going on fairly well. I hope, with God's help, we shall do well, and nobody will, regret the step that we have taken."

"This is what the Hon. Food Minister said recently:

"The downward trend in the price of rice in the open market is likely to stabilize round about the present controlled price. It would be a great gain from the consumers' point of view if the price stabilizes at the controlled rates."

"So, Sir, Government are confident that the price will settle down soon and will stabilize round about the level of the control price."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"In what time?"

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"Gradually. Now, Sir, what is the control price of rice? The control price for boiled rice, first sort, is As. 13-6 per Madras measure and the control price for second sort is 10 annas per Madras measure. The Hon. the Finance Minister was confident that the price of rice would stabilize round

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about this 10 annas per Madras measure. Then, Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister spoke thus on the 7th of last month, that is, the day after the decontrol policy was announced :

‘ Free market rice will become cheaper than rice supplied in the ration shops.’

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ When? ”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ My Hon. Friend, the Finance Minister, asks ‘ When? ’ I shall show to him that even in the so-called fair price shop it is not the control price that is now prevailing. I have got the receipts with me and I shall produce them to those who want to see them. Boiled rice is sold in the Manimangalam Co-operative Society at Re. 1-1-0 per Madras measure and at Re. 1-0-9 per Madras measure in the Sriperumbudur Taluk Co-operative Society, Limited, Nazarethpet. As I said, I have got the receipts, and the Hon. Minister may, if he wants, see them. I ask, Sir, is this the way the Government are stabilizing the price? I see, the price is soaring and soaring week by week. The price can never be stabilized at the fair price of 10 annas per Madras measure. It is a mirage the Government are going after, for it ever recedes and recedes as week after week passes by. It is like the enchanted deer, if I may borrow a simile from the Ramayana. I warn Government, they cannot stabilize the price at 10 annas per Madras measure. The Hon. the Finance Minister is expecting to realize his expectations step by step; but, his expectations are more than belied; judging from the trend of prices, his expectations are unlikely to be realized. I ask him whether he will, for a moment, consider what effect a rise in price has on the common people. When I say ‘ common people ’ I am not thinking of the ‘ surplus producer ’; I am not thinking of people like the Hon. Minister for Prohibition, who produce more than they require. In fact, such people will be happy because of the rise in the price of rice. I ask ‘ what about the people who have to purchase their food? ’ Are they in a position to pay more than this 10 annas per Madras measure for the boiled rice? An increase in the price means so much reduction in the purchasing power of the common people. For one rupee he will buy only a lesser quantity. So this is a gamble with the life of the poor people. Sir, I wish Government take steps to see that the price of rice does not rise beyond the reach of the ordinary people. In this matter, the Central Government had put forward a very wise proposition. I wish our Government also bring forward such a proposal in due course. The Central Government had recently brought forward a measure by which they propose to ensure that the price does not rise more than ten per cent. Will not this Government also pass a similar measure here? The Hon. the Chief Minister promised that the price of rice would come down to the price in the fair price shop. Now, is it too much to expect from them, having made that promise, to keep the price within a ten per cent margin. I hope ere long they would do it.

“ Sir, one word more and I have done. There is a tense situation prevailing in twelve districts of this State to-day. A conference of the Dravida Kazhagam was held at Salem about a month

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ago. The Dravida Kazhagam, as is well known, is an anti-Hindi organization. The Hon. the Finance Minister sent his best wishes for the success of that conference."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is a wrong statement."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" It appeared in the newspapers."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" No, it did not appear in the newspapers."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" At least some message was sent by the Hon. the Finance Minister."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" No."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Was not a message sent by the Hon. the Finance Minister? It appeared in the paper of the Dravida Kazhagam. Anyway, Sir, as a result of that conference an anti-Hindi struggle is being launched by the Dravida Kazhagam. This Dravida Kazhagam has a membership of about a lakh, according to their claim. The Dravida Kazhagam leader and the members have commenced their struggle."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I rise on a point of order. How is this relevant to the discussion on the Appropriation Bill? "

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" I am coming to that. Do not be in a hurry. My next sentence will show how it is relevant. A sum of seven crores of rupees has been provided for the Police in the Appropriation Bill for which we have been now asked to give sanction. This Police has been deployed by the Chief Minister against these agitators. While I am on my legs here, thousands of policemen are poised for an attack."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I must correct the impression created by Mr. Adityan. I have not deployed any policeman and I do not intend to deploy any policeman against this movement."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, this movement is agitating the mind of the public in twelve districts. Instead of taking action after the struggle has begun, is it not better if a conciliatory approach is made? After all, these young men are not going into the struggle for a game. They have a language patriotism which can well be understood . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" And an old man leading them! "

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" An old man leading as usual and the young people following! "

" Sir, I would suggest to the Hon. the Chief Minister that a conciliatory approach be made. After all it was started not here, but by the Hon. the Railway Minister in the Centre in the Parliament, who insisted on speaking in a language which many of the people there could not understand. But, when I made a request

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here to my friend, Mr. Satyanarayanan, to speak in a language which could be understood by us, he did not persist but showed some accommodative spirit. But that same accommodative spirit was not shown in Parliament. Naturally it has given rise to this movement. Although there are other deeper causes for this movement, this is the immediate cause. So, I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister to take a conciliatory step so that peace may prevail in this State. Sir, as my time is over, I resume my seat.

6-40
p.m.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am indeed grateful to the House for the various friendly suggestions and constructive criticisms that have been made. Sir, after assuming office this Government have made two major policy decisions—one with regard to Prohibition and the second in regard to control of foodgrains. It was generally thought that Prohibition would be scrapped and control on foodgrains would continue; but, to a certain extent, the unexpected has happened. Prohibition continues and control over foodgrains has been removed. With regard to the Prohibition policy, I am glad to note, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition had nothing to say against. A member from his own party welcomed it and congratulated the Government on having survived on this policy. I am sure, with the co-operation of the Opposition also, the Prohibition policy will be a success.”

SRI C. RAJESWARA RAO :—“ The Opposition won't co-operate.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I know a section of the Opposition will not co-operate but, I am confident, another section, whom Sri Rajeswara Rao claims to be with him, is bound to co-operate and will co-operate with us in this Prohibition policy. I have absolutely no doubt about it, whatever Sri Rajeswara Rao may claim to know about his own colleagues in his party.

“ The hon. the Leader of the Opposition was rather very critical of the decontrol policy. He almost suggested :—”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ The hon. Member, Sri K. Bhashyam, was more critical ! ”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Anyhow, Sir, I am concerned only with the speech of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Sri S. B. Adityan. He was very critical about it and almost suggested that our policy has failed. Sir, what is the condition prevailing now? On the Government side, we are supplying through fair price shops the scale of ration which people would have got if control had continued. As a matter of fact, if control had continued, there would not have been fair price shops in many of the areas where we have now opened fair price shops. We have opened more fair price shops now. Therefore, as far as I can see, the names may have been changed from ration shops to fair price shops but the scale of ration is being maintained at the same level to all the people as if controls had continued. As regards the plea of an upward trend of prices in the free market, I would like the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to compare

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the prices prevailing in the free market now with the prices that were prevalent last year during August, September and October. Sri M. P. Govinda Menon: 'It was black market then.' But, I would call it a free market. It should be noted that August, September and October are the lean months as far as we are concerned. There is no harvest then and out of the previous harvest we have procured to the maximum extent possible. Therefore, it is only the surplus after procurement which is now available for the people to purchase. So, taking all these things into consideration, the people are not in any way worse off. As far as supply through ration shops is concerned, the same scale of ration is being continued through the fair price shops. If this is also taken into consideration the people are much better off because the free market price is much less than what it was in August, September and October of last year.

"There is one other factor also, Sir, which will have to be taken into consideration. As far as milo is concerned, we have got a stock of 1,25,000 tons with us. Last year it was selling at 8½ annas per Madras measure in the ration shop but, now without any limitation in regard to quantity and without any distinction in regard to the persons who can purchase it, we are going to sell this 1½ lakhs of tons of milo at 6½ annas per Madras measure at the issuing point. This price is not at the wholesale point, but at the retail point it is going to be sold at 6½ annas per Madras measure. Wheat is also available in abundant quantity. There is no limitation now with regard to the quantity of wheat one can purchase and we have also reduced further the price of wheat. Therefore, taking all these things into consideration, I would like the hon. the Leader of the Opposition—leaving alone his being the Leader of the Opposition—to think for himself and find out whether, as a matter fact, the people are better off now as far as the supply of foodgrains is concerned or whether they were better off when the controls were there. My hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, was saying that there was a good measure suggested by the Central Government's Order regarding licensing of foodgrain merchants which this Government would do well to copy."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"Yes, the 10 per cent margin."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"It is merely imaginary. The suggestion made in the Central Government's Licensing Order relating to foodgrain merchants was that whenever Government thought it necessary to seize the stocks from the foodgrain merchants under this order, power was given to the Government to take it at a price 10 per cent over the controlled price. This did not mean that they wanted to control the price of foodgrains at 10 per cent over the present level. After we had conferred with the Hon. the Food Minister of the Central Government and after a good deal of consideration the Hon. the Food Minister of the Central Government had agreed that as far as the enforcement of this order is concerned, it will be left to this Government to enforce it from whatever date it might be necessary to do so. It is not as if we do not have this power and we have simply thrown it

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away. We have only asked the Centre to permit us to enforce it whenever we think it is necessary.

"I would also request hon. Members to consider this fact. We have just now removed all controls and people are feeling a sense of relief. Is it good, Sir, that we should now think of again imposing some form of control giving an impression to the people—as a matter of fact the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition was suggesting it—that our policy of decontrol is not a success. It is not so. As far as facts and figures are concerned, we are ever watchful. As a matter of fact, we had originally asked the District Collectors to watch the price trends and to report thrice a week but now we have asked them to send the reports twice a week. With all these reports before us, I may confidently say, not merely from imagination but from the facts and figures available with us, that my expectations are being realized. When I said, Sir, over the radio that I expected the price to stabilize round about the control price, it is not as if it would stabilize itself in the lean months of August, September and October when we have procured to the utmost possible extent the previous harvest. It could never be so and I could not have expected it. Anyhow, I do expect even now, when the next harvest comes in the month of December, the price is bound to stabilize itself round about the control price. Sir, I think, the apprehensions of the mirasdars are that it will go down further."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"We, on this side, do not believe it."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"But we feel it to be so. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition can have his own 'enchanted deer'. Let him not pass it on to us. Sir, we honestly believe and we earnestly hope, and that is also the expectation not only of the mirasdars but of every well-wishing man in this State, that the prices would come down. As a matter of fact, the producers would be glad if it stabilizes round about this control level. On the other hand, they feel it will go down further. Therefore, we have got to wait and see whether this 'decontrol policy is a success or not but, as far as it has gone, I claim it is a success and there cannot be any dispute about it except, perhaps, by Sri S. B. Adityan sitting as the Leader of the Opposition."

6-50
p.m.

"Sir, with regard to Prohibition, I wish to say a few words. As the culinary essences are being misused as intoxicants, Government have issued an order under which they are licensing the production, import and sale of these culinary essences containing intoxicating materials. I am sure, the hon. Members would have gone through that order of the Government. We are confident that, with the strict enforcement of that licensing order, Government will be able to put down the sale of culinary essences as intoxicants. As far as illicit distillation is concerned, we hope, not only by stricter enforcement by the Government but also with greater co-operation from the people, though not from Mr. Rajeswara Rao, that we will be able to put down illicit distillation. Even though Mr. Rajeswara Rao may deny that co-operation.

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I am sure, with Mr. Govinda Menon's co-operation, we will succeed. With regard to ex-tappers, it is nearly four or five years since we introduced Prohibition and many of these ex-tappers have settled down, some with the help of Government and some even without the help of Government. The plight of ex-tappers in this City was brought out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sivagnana Gramani. If this is so, it is a matter which should be looked into and I am sure it will be looked into by the Department concerned and also by the concerned Minister.

"Then, Sir, Mr. K. Bhashyam made some suggestions with regard to arrears that were accumulating in the High Court. This is a matter, Sir, which has got to be looked into. I have been a lawyer myself till I assumed office as Minister and I know the state of affairs as far as civil litigation goes. It takes a good deal of time for the appeals to be disposed of by the High Court just now, because of the increasing number of appeals that are being filed in the High Court. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to go into this matter and find out how arrears accumulating in the High Court can be cleared. One way suggested by my hon. Friend, Mr. Bhashyam, was to have *ad hoc* Judges, as provided for in the Constitution. One other way suggested by the hon. Mr. Bhashyam was to reduce the number of holidays given for the High Court. As a matter of fact, ten weeks' holidays are given for the High Court during summer. Many of the lawyers themselves might feel that this period of ten weeks was too long for them to remain idle. The question requires consideration and I am sure that the matter will be looked into by the Government. Another matter which Mr. Bhashyam had been pressing upon me was the question of the revision of the Court Fees Act. This matter is under the active consideration of the Government and, I am sure, the Court Fee Revision Bill will be introduced very soon in the Legislature.

"With regard to retrenchment, Mr. Bhashyam suggested that, especially after decontrol, there should be possibilities of retrenchment at least in the Food Department. As a matter of fact, there has been retrenchment in the Food Department immediately after decontrol to the tune of 37 lakhs of rupees per annum. Another step towards retrenchment will be taken on the 1st October and, when we are able to say that we have sold all the stocks of foodgrains remaining with the Government by about February or March next year, we will be able to completely retrench the Civil Supplies Department.

"When we, on this side, are carrying out this policy of retrenchment, there is a cry raised on the other side that these people in the Civil Supplies Department should not be thrown out of employment. As a matter of fact, retrenchment is a rather difficult job. These persons in the Civil Supplies Department had been recruited for the purpose of enforcement of controls and these controls have been removed. Even when they were recruited for this department, they were definitely made to understand that this department was a temporary department and that their jobs were only temporary jobs and as soon as control measures were

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removed they would necessarily have to go away. Those who have a lien in the mother Departments have gone back to their old posts. As a measure of relief, Government have given the retrenched staff ex-gratia payments ranging from one month to three months' salary. Those who have been in employment for a sufficiently long period will get three months ex-gratia payment. We have treated the retrenched personnel very generously. I am sure, they will get absorbed in other Departments or in other walks of life and we need not be very much concerned about them. From the reports I hear, I understand, many of them have been absorbed in some of the other Departments.

“The Leader of the Opposition made some remarks about the funds available with the Head of the State and with regard to auditing of expenditure incurred by him. No doubt, there is no Government audit as such with regard to expenditure under the item ‘sumptuary allowance’, but it does not mean that the amount provided for under this item, namely, Rs. 23,000, is spent recklessly without maintaining any accounts and without any check whatsoever. There is an audit for the Governor's Secretariat. The only thing is that there is no Government audit. It is not as if the entire funds are being wasted or being spent recklessly or being spent without any check according to the free will of one person. On the other hand, the funds provided are being well used.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“Sir, an announcement was made in the Assembly that a reduction in the Governor's salary to the extent of Rs. 10,000 had been made. But it has not been given effect to in the Appropriation Bill.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, it is just a mistake. The particular cut that the hon. Member, Mr. Adityan, refers to has been brought into account. That is an official cut already in force. What perhaps he is referring to is some further cut which the Governor was intending to make. I do not know if that can be brought into account here now.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Next, Sir, I would like to deal with the suggestion made that the Revenue Board should be abolished forthwith. This demand for the abolition of the Board of Revenue is rather a sentimental one. After the abolition of the post of Famine Commissioner, there are four Members in the Board of Revenue, each in charge of one Department. There is one Member in charge of Land Revenue. There is another Member in charge of Commercial Taxes. There is a third Member in charge of Settlement of Estates. The fourth Member is in charge of Civil Supplies. They are just like Heads of Departments. Just take the Education Department. There is a Secretary attached to the Education Secretariat at the seat of the Government. There is also the Head of the Department of Education—the Director of Public Instruction. Similarly take the Industries Department. Apart from the Secretary in charge of the Industries Department Secretariat, at the seat of the Government, there is also the Head of the Department of Industries—

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the Director of Industries. Just as there are Secretaries for Education, Industries, etc., and also Directors of Public Instruction and Industries, there are Members of the Board of Revenue like Heads of Departments in addition to the Secretaries. It is not the suggestion of the hon. Members, I hope, that apart from Secretaries there should be no Heads of Departments. There have got to be Heads of Departments for the various Departments. The only thing in the Board of Revenue is that they are all combined together. As a matter of fact, the Revenue Board functioning as a Board instead of as Heads of Departments individually has helped to economize personnel employed under them.

“ Not only do these Members deal with their respective subjects 7 p.m. but in matters of general policy, they sit together as a Board and come to agreed conclusions in which their accumulated experience is available to the Government. Of course, in this, there is one small lacuna. The decision is taken by the Board and they examine certain matters and they take policy decisions but when it comes over to the Secretariat, another examination takes place from the bottom. It goes from the upper division clerk, to the Superintendent, to the Assistant Secretary and then to the Deputy Secretary or the Secretary and then to the Minister. In this, as a matter of fact, there is some duplication and it has got to be looked into whether by making the Member of the Revenue Board an ex-officio Secretary to the Department of Government that could be avoided. In fact, that was one of the recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee and that is being examined by the Government and I am sure a proper decision will be taken upon that point. I have not been able to hear any argument against it except that the Board of Revenue should be abolished. I wish to ask why it should be abolished and what is the harm in continuing it. In answer to that I have not heard any other argument except that it had been the Congress demand. The Congress might have made ever so many demands with reference to conditions existing then but we have to examine what is the point in abolishing it. Let us now examine what are the points against retaining this Board. I have been hearing arguments, not only here but elsewhere, that its abolition was advocated by the Congress. But, on the other hand, I am able to see with my little experience of administration, that it is serving a very useful purpose; the Members are able to take a detached view and when it comes before us we have the views of very experienced and able officers. On the basis of that we are able to take decisions and it is not as if their decisions are final. It is open to the Government to take different decisions after further examination of the case. It is not as if the Revenue Board is not serving a useful purpose and, therefore, let us not be demanding in season and out of season that it should be abolished.

“ Regarding our getting money from the Centre, I wish to say, Sir, that the demand upon the Centre for the money will be made and it is not as if we are going to be starved in respect of our projects for want of the money from the Centre. We shall continue to press the Central Government more and more and I am sure whatever is required, we shall be able to get and, therefore, I

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would request the Leader of the Opposition to wait and see whether we are able to get the money from the Centre and let him not jump up from his seat and ask us : ' If you do not get it, are you going to resign? ' "

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ In that case, you can discontinue the taxation proposals if you can.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, the taxation measures that we are proposing are not for the purpose of financing capital expenditure but for meeting the expenditure on our revenue account, and what we require from the Centre is for our capital expenditure. Therefore, there is absolutely no connection between the Centre providing us the funds and our giving up the taxation measures. You cannot expect the Centre to provide us with funds for our revenue expenditure. As regards our share of the income-tax, if the Finance Commission recommends it, we may be getting more and we may be getting also a share from the excise revenue, if they recommended that also. That may be available for our revenue account but for revenue expenditure we cannot expect the Centre to give us grants or loans. If we are able to get Rs. 10 crores which we have asked for from the Centre either by way of loan or grant, even this we shall not be able to utilize for meeting our revenue expenditure.

“ I do not think there can be much objection to the Appropriation Bill even though the figures are the same. I wish to say, Sir, that it can only be the same unless the hon. Leader of the Opposition's associates in the other House are able to throw the Budget cut and are able to form an alternative Government. Only then can he have an alternative Budget and not till then. Now the Budget has been passed *in toto* and so, we have here shown the same figures in the Bill and for that the hon. Member need not complain. If he wants alternative figures, he must have an alternative Government and for that, we have to disappoint him and, perhaps, he will have to wait and hope and that is all I can now say.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1952) as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be taken into consideration.’ ”

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2, the Schedule, Clause 1 and the preamble were put one after the other and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I move, Sir—

‘ That the Bill be passed ’.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1952) as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be passed.’ ”

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.